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पेट्रोलियम उद्योग – शब्दावली

भाग 3 अन्वेषण और उत्पादन

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY — TERMINOLOGY

PART 3 EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

(First Revision)

ICS 10.040.75; 75.080

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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NEW DELHI 110002

September 2000

Price Group 1

Petroleum Products Sectional Committee, PCD 3

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 3) (First Revision) which is identical with ISO 1998-3 : 1998 'Petroleum industry — Terminology : Part 3 Exploration and production' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of Petroleum Products Sectional Committee and approval of the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1968 with a view to eliminate the ambiguity arising from different interpretations of terms used in petroleum trade and industry, and to establish a generally recognized terms. Since the industry has progressed manifolds over the years, a need was felt to bring in newer terms. The Committee, therefore decided to revise this standard to completely align with ISO 1998-3 :1998 under the dual numbering system. Accordingly, the title has been changed as 'Petroleum industry — Terminology : Part 3 Exploration and production'.

It is envisaged to issue this standard in eight different parts, each dealing with a specific aspect. The other parts in this series are as under:

Part 1	Raw materials and products
Part 2	Properties and tests
Part 4	Refining
Part 5	Transport, storage, distribution
Part 6	Measurement
Part 7	Miscellaneous terms
Part 8	General and index

The English version of the text of ISO standard has been retained without deviations for publication as Indian Standard. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.

b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

For tropical countries like India, the standard temperature and the relative humidity shall be taken as 27 ± 2°C and 65 ± 5 percent respectively.

Indian Standard

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY — TERMINOLOGY

PART 3 EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

(First Revision)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 1998 consists of a list of terms, in use in the petroleum industry in the area of exploration and production, together with the corresponding definitions in the two languages.

ISO 1998 is intended to cover the purposes of the part of the petroleum industry dealing with crude oils and petroleum products, that means all related operations arising from the production field to the final user. It is not intended to cover either petroleum equipment, or any operation in the field. However, some pieces of equipment or some operations of exploration and production are defined. The corresponding terms were introduced only when they appear in a definition of a product or process and when their definition was found necessary for understanding or for avoiding any ambiguity. Where a terminology of petroleum equipment is needed, it corresponds to the scope of ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structure for petroleum and natural gas industries.*

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1998-99:—[1], *Petroleum industry— Terminology — Part 99: General and index.*

3 Term numbering

The general classification and numbering system used in ISO 1998 employs digits grouped in three categories:

x.yy.zzz

where

x is the part number of ISO 1998, in this case Part 3;

yy is the subcategory in which the term appears. Part 3 is not strictly divided into subcategories, as only "01" is used;

zzz is the serial number of the individual term.

4 Index

See ISO 1998-99.

5 Order of listing

Terms are listed in serial number order.

3.01.001
crude oil stabilization
process consisting of the removal of light hydrocarbons from a crude oil, without affecting the heavier hydrocarbons

3.01.011
appraisal wells
wells drilled after oil and/or gas have been discovered, in order to establish the limits of the accumulation in terms of both the areal extent and thickness of the reservoir and the volume of hydrocarbons it contains, and in order to obtain fluid samples to investigate the distribution of fluid properties in the reservoir

3.01.021
enhanced oil recovery
secondary recovery
methods by which the ultimate oil recovery from a reservoir is increased beyond the recovery achieved by means of the natural forces acting in the reservoir rock

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[1] To be published.

NOTE It is possible to distinguish between

conventional: injection of water or gas to increase the ultimate oil recovery from a reservoir beyond that achieved by means of the natural forces acting in the reservoir rock (fluid/rock expansion, solution gas drive, gas cap expansion, water drive, gravity).

enhanced: methods to increase the ultimate oil recover beyond that achievable with primary or conventional secondary means by improving sweep efficiency, increasing displacement efficiency, and/or for heavy oils by reducing oil viscosity.

Usual methods of enhanced recovery include:

a) miscible gas injection;

b) injection of chemicals (surfactants, polymers, etc);

c) thermal methods, which consist of injection of steam or hot water, or partial burning of the crude (*in situ* combustion).

3.01.031

casing

heavy steel pipe used to line a borehole and secured in the formations by cementing

NOTE Casing is used to prevent the ingress of fluids from upper strata and to keep the hole from collapsing. There may be two or more strings of casing, one inside the other, in a single well.

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Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Handbook' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc: No. PCD 3 (1812).

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